FBIS DAILY REPORT

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LOSS OF PLANE OVER SOVIET UNION DETAILED

PY230115 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2347 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 22 Jul (NA)--An Argentine cargo plane with a 4-man crew, presumably carrying food and medical equipment, has been reported missing while making a flight between Cyprus and Iran, and according to official reports has presumably entered Soviet airspace and collided with an interceptor plane of that country.

The plane, a four-engined Canadair CL-44 Turboprop, registration LV-JTN with a 27-ton capacity, was making a flight between Tehran (Iran) and Larnaca (Cyprus). It has been learned that the commander of the plane is Ismael Cordero and that he was accompanied by Jose Burgueno a i Hermete Boasse, all Argentines.

The general manager of the company that owns the plane [Transporte Aereo Rio Platense], Jose Patetta, repeatedly refused during a sometimesheated news conference to confirm the names of the plane's crew, indicating that "because of humanitarian reasons that detail cannot be released."

In answering a question he stated: "The fourth crew member is a British citizen employed by the company that contracted our service and he is charged with supervising the loading and unloading."

Patetta, who was very nervous due to the barrage of questions from approximately 30 reporters, also could not specify the cargo that the plane was transporting, arguing that "it was a chartered flight made through what is called a blind contract; therefore, we do not know what it was carrying." He explained that with this type of contract "the transporting company does not know the type of cargo."

Moreover, when another reporter again asked him, toward the end of the news conference, what cargo was being transported, he said that "I presume it was carrying food and hospital equipment."

He was asked how could he presume that the plane was carrying food and medical equipment if that type of contract does not oblige the company to know what type of carge is being transported.

Patetta answered uncertainly: "Well...there were talks prior to signing the contract here in Buenos Aires and that is what was said by the people who chartered the plane; they said that they were going to transport food and hospital equipment, but I cannot say what type of cargo it was." Answering another question he then emphatically denied that the plane was transporting war materiel.

During the news conference, that was held in the firm's offices located at 734 Leandro Alem Avenue of this capital, a communique was handed out giving details of the incident.

In part, the communique states that the plane had already carried out similar flights "without incident, and on the return leg of the third flight, Ankara (Turkey) control lost radio contact with the plane when it was overflying the locality of Van at 0730 (Argentine time) on 18 July 1981. The control tower then confirmed, through its radar, that the plane was progressively detouring toward the Russian border."

"It was also reported that the plane maintained radio silence when repeatedly called by that control and that it lost complete radar contact as soon as the plane entered Russian air space," the communique adds.

Patetta confirmed that prior to this third flight between Cyprus and Iran the plane had made a flight to the east coast of the United States in order to "repair a malfunctioning engine."

The company's general manager (?said the last) telephone contact between the crew and Buenos Aires was on Friday, and "we learned of the incident on Sunday, immediately sending the note to the Foreign Ministry and to the National Directorate of Commercial Air Transport."

REPORTAGE ON ARREST OF CGT UNION LEADERS

2 Leaders Arrested

PY221846 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1820 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Jul (TELAM)--Union leaders Ricardo Perez and Jose Rodriguez, members of the CGT [General Labor Confederation] Executive Board which organized the so-called day of protest were arrested this afternoon. The arrest of both union leaders was carried out by personnel of the Union Affairs Division of the federal police shortly after 1500 local time.

CGT Executive Board Meets

PY221854 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1820 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Jul (NA)--Union spokesmen have reported that Saul Ubaldini, secretary general of the General Labor Confederation (CGT) and five other members of the CGT Secretariat will present themselves to police authorities. This decision has been made in view of the arrest of the two other members of this board, Jose Rodriguez (SMATA) [Union of Mechanics and Related Automotive Transport Workers] and Ricardo Perez (truck-drivers).

It has been reported that the warrant for the arrest of the CGT leaders was issued by Judge Eduardo Marquard. The CGT has called a meeting of its Executive Board for 1100 tomorrow to discuss the position to be adopted concerning these arrests.

Delegates Protest Arrest

PY221931 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1858 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Jul (NA)--The National Commission of National Delegates of the General Labor Confederation (CGT) released a communique "strongly rejecting the arrest of national and provincial leaders."

The national delegates also "congratulated all the workers who on the day of protest truly demonstrated their support for the measures taken to defend the sources of work."

Third CGT Leader Detained

PY230103 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0023 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Jul (NA)--Police sources confirmed tonight that union member Lesio Romero had been detained. Romero, member of the Meat Packing Plants Workers Union, is the third CGT [General Labor Confederation] member to be detained in compliance with the police order as a consequence of the stoppage carried out today.

REPORT ON PRESIDENT GARCIA MEZA INTERVIEW

PY221201 Paris AFP in Spanish 1448 GMT 19 Jul 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 19 Jul (AFP)--Bolivian President Gen Luis Garcia Meza asserted that he will strengthen the armed forces of his country even more and that he will implement the same market economic system used in Chile.

In an exclusive interview published today by the daily EL MERCURIO of Santiago the chief of state of the neighboring country asserted that the people support the armed forces and that he decided to remain in power in response to the request of the people. He said: "The peoples' will is God's will."

Regarding the government plans for the new period, the Bolivian president stated: "First, I am going to achieve tranquillity and then the unity of the Bolivian people. Once I have achieved those objectives we will start with the economic, political or social projects and strengthening the armed forces even more."

In this regard he stated that Chile has Mirage planes and that Bolivia does not. He also said that there are two basic principles for any country: "development and security. There cannot be development without security nor security without development. Therefore, if we strengthen the armed forces, we will create the necessary conditions to strengthen the nation."

Questioned what priority he gave these two principles, the Bolivian president stated: "I don't understand why you ask me that question since the same thing happened in your own country. First the government mortgaged Chile. But it has strengthened it. It acquired armaments, ammunition, tanks, just about everything. And after that it started to strengthen its economy, isn't that so?"

He added that a new economic system (the market economic system) has been created in Chile. "We are going to do the same, because it is a good system. We have the same advisers Chile had."

He started that at present Bolivia is financing its expenses with its own resources, because all the projects are at a standstill. He regretted: "There are no foreign investments in our country."

He dismissed rumors that drug trafficking together with Argentina (according to EL MERCURIO) which contributes $2 million per day are the main supports of the regime.

I do not take any notice. They say all sorts of things to us because the international left is backed by the radios, press, television; while we Bolivians are united in our territory--as was the case of Chile when Pinochet was isolated for 4 years--it does not affect us, so long as the Bolivian people are working for their country.

He asserted that his people would be willing to undergo sacrifices since Bolivia, historically speaking, is a country of sacrifices. "Currently we can live better than the Chileans. Bolivia is a resource of wealth. We have everything we want. What we need is a little more work and hands to move toward the future," he said.

He stressed that his country now has stability. "Now we have it. The people support the armed forces," he said.

President Luis Garcia Meza then stated that on 6 August he will start a new period of government in Bolivia, and that the landlocked situation and the fact that it is a dependent country is a serious obstacle for its development.

He asserted that: "We would not have had to endure many of the critical economic periods which we have experienced if we had a free and sovereign outlet to the sea."

PRESIDENT TURBAY OPENS NATIONAL CONGRESS

PA212009 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2245 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Speech by President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala at opening of National Congress sessions in Bogota--live]

[Excerpts] Fiscal Issues

During my New Year's speech on 30 December 1980, I said that economic policy for 1981 would have as its basic objective growth as well as maintaining relative stability.

On that occasion I also predicted that in order to balance the loss of dynamism in our foreign sector, the government would advance the national integration plan as the main [word indistinct] instrument. According to the general outlines, the economy, although with some difficulties, has been able to sustain a 6-month period in which practically only the export indexes have shown negative signs. Perhaps no where is this so evident as in the coffee sector, where in the first 4 months alone, exports decreased by 1.1 million bags in comparison with the same period in 1980.

International coffee prices have dropped to $1.10 despite reductions in export quotas. Industrial expansion is also very slow and the inflationary pressure continues. It is, therefore, obvious that we are entering a transition period during which, as the finance minister said some days ago, there is a conflict between declining trends on one hand and reactivation and [word indistinct] policies on the other.

The government has no doubt about the final outcome. The economy will overcome these problems, these difficult circumstances. It will overcome what otherwise, without deliberate action in the economic policy, would have been a generalized recession and will turn it into a controlled and directed process of adjustment.

This opinion is based on facts and not just rooted in optimism. It is enough to recall that the country has over $5 billion in international reserves, that our economy is not paralyzed, because its growth rate is at least 4 percent. It is enough to recall that our growth rate is twice as high as last year's average for the Andean countries, that there is no surplus of money in circulation and that finally the national integration plan is being implemented without delay.

During the first 5 months of the year, we (?increased) drafts [giros] for public investment by 65 percent over 1980 levels. During the previous year the drafts had been higher by 60 percent over those in 1979. We can therefore deduce that the economy is not in crisis, nor is it confronting unsurmountable difficulties at the moment.

In 1981, the fiscal situation reflects a deficit of considerable proportions. The cancellation of this deficit will not be an easy task. It will be totally, or perhaps partially, resolved, however. In other words, this year and the next do not pose insurmountable fiscal challenges.

Prospects after 1982 look different, however. The loss of dynamism of the external factor will translate into a sharp slump and probably into a drop in such important revenues as those from the special exchange account. Generally speaking, all revenues from imports and exports--which today have so much relative weight--will not continue to behave as they have in the immediate past. Neither will it be possible or advisable to resort to foreign financing to supplement the budget in the amounts by which we have found ourselves forced to supplement it.

This being the situation, extraordinary measures will be required in the areas of fiscal revenues, public spending and subsidies [transferencias] to solve the fiscal problem.

In connection with the first area, I can state from the start that an increase in present taxes or the creation of new taxes would be an excellent contribution to achieving fiscal balance. The government is of the opinion, however, that given the present economic situation, such a step would represent a severe blow to the production sector and would adversely affect our growth and employment rates. Therefore, we have decided not to create any new taxes or to increase the existing taxes.

As a result, most efforts to balance the budget will be made through spending and subsidies. This is so because even if we make further efforts to expand the tax base, make the administration more efficient and control tax evasion; the true cause of the fiscal deficit is the absence of mechanisms to check the growth in spending and in subsidies.

As the country well knows, the Colombian National Railroads Enterprise [Ferrocarriles Nacionales de Colombia] is on the verge of bankruptcy. We feel that stable resources are required to rehabilitate this means of transportation once and for all and to guarantee its proper, long-term operation. This is one of the reasons the government will submit a bill to amend Law 64 of 1977 to enable the railroad to use the resources of the national roads fund to (?partially) meet the system's needs. The requested authorization will also be extended in such a way as to be able to partially cover the cost of transportation subsidies with resources from the road fund. This solution is logical and long-lasting because the railroads are part of the country's transportation network, and at the same time the cost of the subsidy originates, to a certain extent, in the adjustments in gasoline and fuel prices.

In another bill, the government will propose that Congress enact a clear-cut policy to finance the national universities, seeking ways to link budget appropriations to the efforts of each institution. In most cases, the huge contributions from the government, which have increased from 1,084 million [currency not specified] in 1974 to over 3 billion in 1981, have not been matched by a corresponding economic and financial effort by the universities. Worse still, one can see no corresponding increase in academic standards or in the efficiency of handling funds.

Even if this is done a few years hence, what the government seeks is to place the country in such a position that the national universities will finance at least 30 percent of their expenses with their own resources.

The third bill which we plan to submit to Congress in the next few days will raise the foreign debt ceiling, since the amount autorized by Law No 25 of 1980 has virtually been reached. It should be noted that included in the new amount, $3 billion [as heard], are some of the most important projects for the country's economic and social development, such as electric development projects, projects related to the secondary recovery of oil, irrigation, health and education.

I am well aware of the fact that foreign borrowing causes quite a bit of opposition. [Words indistinct] are good reason for concern for Colombia [word indistinct] these resources are indispensable in order to avoid curbing the country's development.

The Difficult Coffee Situation: Crisis

The coffee market has been characterized by instability in prices. This originates mainly in the considerable changes in production. Therefore, the income of the exporting countries has been traditionally subjected to large fluctuations which have limited these countries' possibilities for economic and social growth.

The action of the international coffee agreements of 1962 and 1968 and the periodic climatic phenomena in Brazil gradually adjusted world availability to consumption needs. This equilibrium caused a substantial improvement in the price of coffee marketed abroad.

After the negotiations held in London in September of last year, the member countries, producers and importers as well, approved a global quota for the 1980-81 coffee year of 58.2 million sacks, of which 9.7 million was Colombia's, guaranteeing the country over 16 percent of the market.

This percentage compares favorably with our traditional 12-percent share and also recognizes our greater production capacity.

Nevertheless, in view of the recent evolution of the prices and of the mechanisms stipulated in the agreement, the global quota as well as that of each exporting country has suffered significant reductions. It is currently 51.5 million sacks, with 8.3 million allocated to Colombia.

Therefore, the government hopes that all the coffee-producing countries strictly obey the international coffee agreement. We continue to believe that solidarity in this field is the best guarantee against a price war which would bring harmful economic, political and social results of indescribable seriousness to the producing nations, and especially to those of the convulsed Caribbean.

On the other hand, despite the considerable drop in export prices, the government has made a big financial effort to preserve the income of the producers by increasing the domestic price from 8,732.50 to 9,200.00 pesos per load of coffee in the parchment [inner skin covering the coffee bean].

Thanks to correct management of resources at the National Coffee Fund, it will be possible to handle a harvest estimated to be worth more than 67 billion pesos, an 18-percent increase over the past coffee year.

Foreign Policy

In the past few years, Colombia's foreign policy has been intense and dynamic. Colombia has strengthened its traditional relations and has expanded its cultural, commercial, economic and diplomatic spheres. There have been direct contacts with presidents of the Andean region. There has been rapprochement with Brazil, and visits have been made to several Caribbean and Central American countries. This makes it evident that there is a new foreign policy style that has served to promote programs, to find solutions to old differences, and to establish close ties of friendship that safeguard harmony among nations.

The country cannot remain outside a dialogue on the future of a region in which it is geographically and historically incorporated. Whatever happens in Central America and the Caribbean [words indistinct] our fatherland, and obligates us to be alert to the development of multiple ongoing political and social troubles in an area that, despite the fact that it is composed of small states, could easily become one of the most tense areas on the planet.

The Cuban Government found in the characteristic misery of the Caribbean countries a good pretext for promoting nonconformity with the weak democratic system of the former colonies and for encouraging differences of various sorts. Using the argument that there was a struggle between a dictatorship and democracy, Cuba secured the support of all the countries of the region--including the United States--in extending its influence over Nicaragua, and in Nicaragua today there is neither less misery than in the past nor greater respect for human rights or better opportunities for the forgotten sectors. However, I must admit that it is much better armed now than when the other tyranny was subjugating it, and now it has developed an incredible imperialistic passion it calls nationalism.

Two years ago, we naively celebrated right here the triumph of the Nicaraguan revolution, whose first endeavor in the international arena was to unilaterally declare to all that the Esguerra-Barcenas Meneses treaty of 1928--under which Nicaragua recognized our full sovereignty over the San Andres and Providencial Archipelago--was null, and now the Nicaraguan revolution claims there is no reason for that treaty at all.

Likewise, the Nicaraguan revolution is now trying to interfere with the Saccio-Vasquez treaty, which inspired in the [words indistinct] recognizes Colombia's sovereignty over the Roncador, Serrana and Quitasueno Cayso. This treaty is now being considered by the U.S. Senate, where the appropriate committee has already approved it.

We are now confident of its approval by the full Senate. We are well aware that the leading power of the Western world will not be intimidated by the insults or maneuvers of the lobbyists who are heirs of Somoza's anti-Colombian policy. We have waged our diplomatic battle cleanly with genuine decorum and the moral force of those who know they are right.

Obviously, given the compulsory jurisdiction of The Hague International Court, any third country which believes that its rights have been violated may resort to that high court to have those rights recognized if in fact they are justified. In the case of the Saccio-Vasquez treaty, which apparently will be approved by the U.S. Senate, we expect Nicaragua, instead of unilaterally declaring a sovereign act of the contracting states null and void, will act within the channels offered by international law.

Cuba

Respect for nonintervention is the basis for cordiality and peaceful understanding among nations. It is the equivalent of peace, which is altered when the principle of nonintervention is violated. Recently, the Havana government, with which we were maintaining diplomatic relations, took advantage of the asylum it offered to the attackers of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota and, taking new groups of mistaken young Colombians, trained a large number of fellow countrymen so that they would invade our territory, make it bleed and put an end to our republican government.

The seditious effort failed because it crashed against the brave arm of a professional armed forces and against the unbending democratic will of the Colombian people, who back their institutions and reject foreign intervention in their domestic affairs. It is obvious that if the Cuban expedition had succeeded in the country's south, Colombia would have become a hot area and it is possible that we would not be meeting in this palace of laws today.

Let these examples serve to show how our country cannot turn its back on the Caribbean, trusting only on heaven's kindness. We must create awareness about the danger around us to mobilize national solidarity, not for an administration drawing to an end, but for a state, for a system, for a nation called to have a lengthy and promising existence. Before international and local threats, any waste of energy on trivial matters is incomprehensible. This is the moment for a great democratic reconciliation and not for small domestic quarrels.

Without Colombia pretending to play the hateful and difficult role of leader, the truth is that it has done much to improve its relations with the Caribbean states. Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos has been visited by many foreign ministers and has initiated contacts and meetings with his colleagues from that area. The purpose of our country is to improve exchanges and to strengthen technical and cultural cooperation with nations that know Colombia is not interested in cooperating to secure returns, but because it is firmly convinced that its cooperation--not its intervention--is inevitable and that it is necessary to strengthen the democratic system.

We are in no condition to supply these countries with energy resource, as Mexico and Venezuela are so effectively doing, nor to offer any aid comparable to that which the United States may do. We can, however, participate in such endeavor as the training of personnel through the National Training Service, prepare officials in the School of Public Administration, assist them in telecommunications and organize their public expense control system.

It is possible that they may need some cooperation in the field of legal [words indistinct]. In these areas and in cultural exchange, there are ample possibilities of participation in the pleasant task we have imposed on ourselves in a mission of solidarity.

Within the concept that we should not turn our backs on Central America and the Caribbean, the Foreign Ministry called an important meeting of Colombian ambassadors in this region to make a thorough review of all the circumstances prevailing in the area. This conference began on 14 July in Bogota and, based on an adequately drafted agenda, we obtained very good conclusions which will allow the government to carry out a better policy in an area with diverse and complex problems.

Venezuela

The interests of Venezuela and Colombia in the Caribbean are very similar. The fact that they are deeply rooted democratic republics marks common paths for them and forces them to make efforts according to their possibilities to contribute in the great effort to avoid the increasing menace of extracontinental intervention in Central and South America. Neither Venezuela nor Colombia are immunized from the penetration of extremist forces which have known international support and which have repeatedly tried to seize power through [words indistinct].

Aside from our historical and geographical ties, we have now new and powerful reasons to make our relations and cooperation more open and above board. These geopolitical reasons will become increasingly stronger. The two nations must maintain a firm desire for understanding in order to overcome the problems affecting the continent in the past two decades.

I cannot imagine Colombia and Venezuela in an indefinitely stubborn attitude in the study of their conflict regarding the marine and submarine areas. And this intellectual short-sightedness of those who do not see the continental mission of Colombia and Venezuela is preventing them from breaking the barriers of prejudice and clearing the ample paths of the future.

By coordinating their efforts our two countries will be able to reach great goals for the benefit of all in a relatively short period.

Regarding the bilateral sphere, there are many possibilities for participation in joint ventures, some of which are timidly appearing on the surface. Unfortunately, the attention being given to the demarcation of the marine areas has prevented us from thoroughly exploring the opportunities for action in other matters and is keeping us relatively [word indistinct] failing to take advantage of [word indistinct]. Despite this, the vitality of the two countries is so great that within the Andean subregion our trade with Venezuela is much better than that with Peru and Ecuador.

I am not ignoring the fact that, in Venezuela, there is a very well-known newspaper chain and a hardened political sector that are keeping the flame of hatred against Colombia ignited. This movement, which is not a majority, was recently able to sway the opinion of the silent majority against the idea of an agreement between the two countries. It is only fair to admit that the enemies of an agreement with Colombia moved faster and more decisively than our friends. The truth is that, as President Herrera Campins and Foreign Minister Zambrano have told the press, there is no climate to continue the talks that were unilaterally suspended by Venezuela without us officially knowing the causes for this unexpected decision.

The Colombian Government has never agreed with forcing solutions that do not have Venezuelan approval. In the several years we have been discussing this conflict, Venezuela has refused to accept any procedure other than direct agreement. Venezuela is allergic to using the other means that international law has available for nations to achieve peaceful solutions. I had the chance to tell President Herrera Campins when we started our talks in Cartagena that I did not oppose a direct agreement although it is the hardest procedure, particularly for Venezuela, where the issue has been politicized and where no government has confronted the enemies of [word indistinct].

I have the well-founded belief that, no matter how good the intentions of Venezuelan officials may be, they will never obtain support for a direct agreement with Colombia. The last four failed in our determination [words indistinct] a unanimous agreement among the negotiators obtained recently [words indistinct] with great effort and sacrifice.

Four failures at obtaining a direct agreement seem to justify the use of other means to reach a fraternal agreement. International law offers many procedures and they must be tried in order to avoid new frustrations that may worsen a case which has been carefully discussed on every occasion.

I don't want to suggest to Venezuela any specific means for solution, but in view of the repeated failure of the direct approach method, I invite President Herrera Campins to seek together a modus operandi that will be upright, useful and acceptable to the two parties. It is not good to persist in methods which have proven to be impotent and which have resulted in failure.

Amnesty

Amnesty was a law which the government gave all its importance as a democratic instrument at the service of peace, although it was noted that it would not be accepted by those people who, in their career of crime, went to the point of committing homicide outside combat, arson, extortion and the poisoning of waters--which are not applicable to this law unless our essential values are going to be reduced to simple head counts. We would have gained nothing with a partial delivery of weapons if in exchange we established the horrible precedent that the moral values on which our legal and political organization are based can be negotiated.

The government regrets that the amnesty has failed, and that the reaction to this attitude by the state was the frustrated invasion of the Choco, Narino and Putumayo areas. The policy of the extended hand was met by the barrels of subversive rifles and by mortars. Many assailants were taken prisoner and others died in combat. This sterile sacrifice did not improve but damaged the situation of the rebels. The subversives' persistence in crime and their refusal to accept an amnesty are powerful reasons for announcing that it is currently impossible to lift the state of siege as the government had intended to do, and as I had personally promised the country.

Let it be clear that the difficulties in returning to full normalcy and the elimination of special measures stem from the persistent aggressive attitude of the guerrillas and not from the whim of those of us who have the country's top responsibilities. In any case, the amnesty law is the best testimony of our desire for peace and the government's conciliatory spirit. The fact that the rebels did not abide by it does not lessen the importance of the joint attitude of the government and Congress.

From the viewpoint of our national interests, it is better to have lost the amnesty battle than to have destroyed the liberal groundwork of the state. [applause] Obviously, the government, the armed forces and all the authorities of the republic will continue, as is their constitutional duty, to try to find peace, strengthen security and guarantee freedom.

I have never tried, directly or indirectly, to influence the choice of my successor. I am not the head of the Liberal Party, which has its own leaders--who are, by the way, very prestigious persons. Regarding intervention, I even renounced any intervention I might have had in the various elections for presidential candidates carried out during my mandate. I have never hinted at, from my seat as president, any names for the Liberal leadership. I haven't participated in drafting lists of candidates for public agencies. I am very proud and honored with being chief of state and I have rejected the idea that the president is also head of his party. My commitment with Colombia gets confused with that which I have with my political party. I have tried to make a government that, because of its quality, serves the country to boost progress, consolidate peace, strengthen democracy and allow my party to [words indistinct] and retain the support of the majorities.

My government is intervening in the electoral process only to maintain the neutrality of the authorities, to prevent the hateful interference of money and to prevent votes from being decided under pressure or threat. I shall give every guarantee to every Colombian and, for ethical and political reasons, I will only share the government with those who assume responsibility for their own actions.

Senators and representatives, in [words indistinct] the road of welcome to Bogota and restating the desire of the executive to cooperate with Congress. I hereby declare open the regular session for 1981. [applause]

GOVERNMENT'S POSITION ON ANDEAN PACT REPORTED

PA202259 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] The Cartagena Agreement Board is convinced that Andean integration is historically unavoidable, politically advisable and economically necessary. So said the members of this board, Ambassadors Jose de la Puenta, Pedro Carmona and Washington Herrera, who are currently visiting the Andean Pact countries. They have presented the document "Elements for an Action Plan Aimed at Reactivating the Subregional Integration Process" to the highest levels of the Governments of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador and Bolivia. How have these governments reacted? According to Ambassador Jose de la Puente:

[Begin recording] Ecuador has reacted very favorably, even though it has not yet had the time to thoroughly review the document. Still, there are important points of concurrence, such as the need to establish the Andean justice tribunal once and for all; the need to solve the problem posed by the nonfulfillment of commitments; the way to speed up the liberation process [as heard]; the way to view other areas of integration, which do not conflict with our interests, such as the areas of physical integration, technological development, the agricultural and livestock sector and so forth. We have had a very favorable reaction to these important points. Naturally, this is still subject to further studies by the Ecuadorean Government. Ecuador has the advantage of having already drafted a policy on this process of integration. The policy begins by making a very important announcement for the board: Ecuador will remain within the process of integration, but within a framework and under conditions that Ecuador deems appropriate. Through a communique we have learned that [words indistinct]. [end recording]

The Ecuadorean position has been reevaluated to include strict conditions because other governments and other countries have not fulfilled the agreements made. The ambassadors of the Cartagena Agreement Board have expressed their interest in a short-term adoption of the measures needed to facilitate and consolidate the path already taken and to reorient future actions clearly and effectively. Otherwise, there is an evident risk that distrust might be intensified, the dynamics of progress might be slowed down to the point of becoming paralyzed, and finally, there might be a gradual crumbling as a result of unilateral actions carried out in disregard of the commitments made.

What about the Andean justice tribunal which Ecuador has proposed?

[Begin De la Puente recording] That is already a reality. It has already been signed by the five member countries, four of which have already ratified it. It is about to be ratified by the fifth country. The Venezuelan Foreign Relations Commission--I think that is its name--(?is studying it). This, of course, is subject to approval by the Venezuelan legislature. Once this ratification becomes formal, the tribunal will become fully active and will be able to carry out its functions here in Quito, which the governments have chosen as the seat of the Andean tribunal. [end recording]

BRIEFS

COLOMBIAN AMBASSADOR--Jose Maria de Guzman, new Colombian ambassador to our country, presented his credentials to President Oswaldo Hurtado this morning. [Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Jul 81 PA]

NEW JUSTICE, INDUSTRY MINISTERS ANNOUNCED

PY220400 Paris AFP in Spanish 1606 GMT 20 Jul 81

[Text] Lima, 20 Jul (AFP)--The Peruvian Popular Christian Party has designated lawyer Enrique Elias Larosa and Deputy Roberto Persivale Serrano as the new ministers of justice and industry, respectively.

They will replace the current holders of those positions--Felipe Osterling and Roberto Rotondo, who are also Popular Christians and who have resigned--at the end of July or the beginning of August.

With an agreement for 2 years of collaboration with the government of President Fernando Belaunde, the Popular Christians--led by Luis Bedoya--agreed 1 year ago to assign those portfolios for 12 months to those who are now resigning.

Made up of 16 ministers, the Peruvian Cabinet granted these two portfolios to the Popular Christians in a compromise in which the Popular Christians lent their support to the official program of the Popular Action government at both the executive and parliamentary levels.

Elias Larosa is a well-known jurist and businessman, while Deputy Persivale Serrano is an engineer who is considered by his party as very suitable to the army and for his new functions.

INTERIOR MINISTER REPORTS ON TERRORISM FIGURES

PY221843 Paris AFP in Spanish 2005 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Text] Lima, 18 Jul (AFP)--Interior Minister Jose Maria de la Jara last night said that the police forces have been able to neutralize a large part of terrorist activities.

He rejected the idea of boasting of a final victory. He added that the police forces are increasing their operations in this struggle and gaining efficiency due to the experience they are getting in this field.

During an 90-minute report to the defense commission of the Chamber of Deputies, the interior minister revealed that 328 individuals involved in sabotage and terrorism have been identified and captured.

He indicated that 126 people have been put at the disposal of the Judicial Branch. He said that the departments most affected by this scourge of the century are Lima (128 attacks), Ayacucho (122), Cusco (57) and Junin (54).

He said that the damage caused by these attacks adds up to 583,133,000 soles ($1.4 million) for the entire country. He said that there are many attacks, but as far as quality goes, they do not amount to much.

He emphasized that terrorist activities were resumed in Peru during the last months of the military regime. He said that they received a lot of publicity with the freedom of press established by the administration of President Fernando Belaunde.

De la Jara said in conclusion that the constitutional regime did not sucumb to the outcry calling for hard measures against terrorism. He explained that extremism was persecuted, but without violating human rights or resorting to emergency measures established by the constitution.

EL SALVADOR

JUNTA DENIES KNOWLEDGE OF ALLEGED NEGOTIATIONS

PA221832 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1809 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] San Salvador, 22 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The information secretariat of the presidency of El Salvador said today that there is no official knowledge of any negotiations between the leftist opposition and the junta ruling this country.

Secretariat Antonio Diaz made these statements to ACAN-EFE concerning statements attributed to Ruben Zamora Rivas, former minister of the presidency of the first junta that ousted Gen Carlos Humberto Romero in 1978.

The alleged statements of Zamora Rivas were made in Washington, D.C., and in them he explained that the left had agreed to negotiate with the Christian Democratic government of Jose Napoleon Duarte.

Ruben Zamora Rivas, former Christian-Democrat, resigned from the Salvadoran Government and joined the leftist Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), the political branch of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN), where he is in charge of international relations.

DEFENSE MINISTER GUARANTEES SECURITY OF TEACHERS

PA220320 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2145 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] San Salvador, 21 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Salvadoran Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia has guaranteed teachers full security at a meeting with leaders of the Union of Educational and Cultural Workers [UTEC], official sources reported today. UTEC expressed concern to the defense minister over the death of teachers, the fact that some teachers are leaving the schools because they are afraid of being kidnapped or murdered, and the recent kidnapping of two teachers in La Union, eastern El Salvador.

Colonel Garcia said that "El Salvador has to struggle for its unification in this time of crisis, and we must all do our share to solve the problem." Concerning the teachers kidnapped in La Union, 178 km east of San Salvador, the defense minister offered guarantees at "every level of the armed forces" and conceded that there has been some abuse of command. He added that in the last few months the armed forces have initiated a campaign of rapprochement with the Salvadoran teachers. Garcia also made reference to the "destructive work of the extremists," whom he labeled "desperate over their loss of support and strength," since "no revolution can be won without the support of the people."

ANASTASIO AQUINO PARACENTRAL FRONT ISSUES BULLETIN

PA220330 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] This is the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front war bulletin:

On 14 July 1981 the power transformers at the Cotal cotton mill were sabotaged. This installation is located east of Zacatecoluca in La Paz Department. The operation left the mill without power for some time. On that same day, two platoons of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] cut power cables in Nueva Esparta on the Litorial Highway. Our companeros withdrew without difficulty. At 1930 on the same day we harassed enemy positions in La Paz [word indistinct] on the slopes of Chichontepec Volcano. The operation lasted about 15 minutes and we inflicted at least three casualties on the enemy. Our forces suffered no casualties.

On 15 July 1981 at 1112 we ambushed the train from Zacatecoluca to San Vicente and inflicted two casualties on the enemy.

On 16 July 1981 we harassed the Tolima patrols and inflicted four casualties on the enemy. We did not suffer any casualties.

On 17 July 1981 at 0900 we laid an ambush and mined the road from Toluca to San Vicente at Dos Quebradas junction. The enemy was traveling in a bus of the [words indistinct] sugar mill. The vehicle was damaged.

On 18 July 1981 the enemy invaded the northern part of Cabanas Department using some 1,500 men. According to reliable sources the army began to concentrate troops on Tuesday in Villa Dolores municipality, in San Juan de Nuevo Eden. It is also concentrating forces in Nombre de Dios and Las Marias. According to reports these forces are the armed fist of the paramilitary Nationalist Democratic Organization [ORDEN]. The army has deployed a total of 200 men in this area. They are equipped with 81-mm mortars. [Words indistinct] defense line of the FMLN fighters. The action lasted until 1830.

On the same day the army fired mortars from [words indistinct] and Las Marias and fired 105-mm cannons and 81-mm mortars toward [word indistinct] canton. The shelling began at 0900 with intensive mortar fire until 1230. The action lasted until 1800. The report says that two helicopters and two aircraft flew over the area and that intensive fighting occurred in San Carlos Canton from 1600 on. In this operation the army used a .30-cal machinegun and also surrounded the area.

On 19 July the army began operations at 0500 and took high ground. It was reported that Honduran troops participated in the operation. The fighting began at 0700 and lasted all day. The army placed three machineguns and used 81-mm mortars, grenade launchers and grenades. The army reportedly suffered a large number of casualties and we regret the death of 13 men. In this operation the army used [words indistinct]. There is no information so far on how the situation is developing.

Ready to fight to the final victory; revolution or death, we will win.

DEEP CONTRADICTIONS SEEN IN DICTATORSHIP

PA171352 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] In the past few days, the internal contradictions within the Salvadoran dictatorship and the dictatorship's conflicts with the various sectors of Salvadoran society have reached limits that have gone beyond the dark hallways of the army general staff and the wornout rugs of the Presidential Palace's Blue Room.

The Christian Democrats' struggle to cling to a power that no longer exists is evident. Meanwhile, the top military command is trying to brush a Christian Democratic partner aside because he has become a nuisance and is sometimes impertinent. The result of the controversy between the economy minister and the top military command was the minister's untimely departure for Miami. This minister dared to announce an increase in salaries and in addition, he spoke about the disastrous situation of the country's economy.

Colonel Gutierrez' public disavowal revealed a reality: The dictatorial regime does not have a coherent economic policy. The country is moving without any direction. It is stumbling. Only Reagan's economic aid sustains it.

This tension between Christian Democrats and the top military command is increasing with the alleged presidential candidacy of Colonel Garcia, which is reportedly supported by the National Conciliation Party. This party got the bloodthirsty Colonels Medina and Romero elected through fraud in the past.

Something is rotten in the dictatorship's ship without a compass. There are rumors of the resignations of junta member Morales Ehrlich and Foreign Minister Chavez Mena.

The degree of decomposition and the genocide against an entire people is such that Benjamin Guzman, cultural attache at the Salvadoran Embassy in Mexico, denounced to the world the massacres, the corruption and the barbaric actions of the dictatorship.

The dictatorship's situation is desperate and imperialism knows this. For this reason, the Reagan administration is taking quick steps to speed the shipment of more weapons and U.S. advisers as U.S. Ambassador Deane Hinton just announced.

Regarding the decomposition [words indistinct] and the crumbling of the military and Christian Democratic junta, our people are able to measure this. Our people know how weak the enemy is and how close we are to the dictatorship's defeat. We are so close that the imperialist has become desperate and has increased its intervention in Central America.

In view of this situation of extermination against our people, certain democratic and peace-loving countries in the world have proposed a mediation as a political solution to the present Salvadoran conflict. The response of the dictatorship and imperialism has been negative because imperialism could care less about the blood that our people are shedding and because all it wants is to ensure its geopolitical and economic interests in the Central American and Caribbean area.

The refusal of the junta and imperialism to come to a political solution and to become involved in a mediation clearly indicate the path they want: war and death.

In accepting a mediation, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] has only reaffirmed its decision to conquer peace and avoid more bloodshed basically because the men and women who make up the FMLN represent the forces of life in this country, the forces that struggle against a policy which is full of oppression and death. We will conquer peace because we love it. We will win because we love freedom.

LETTER FROM PRISONERS READ BY RADIO VENCEREMOS

PA191415 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 19 Jul 81

["Letter to the Nicaraguan People" received by Radio Venceremos from the Committee of Political Prisoners of El Salvador, COPES, from Nueva San Salvador Prison; no date given--read alternately by two announcers]

[Text] From El Salvador, which is in a process of struggle for freedom, peace and justice, we political prisoners address the heroic people of Nicaragua, extending our fraternal and revolutionary greetings. There are approximately 200 of us political prisoners in various Salvadoran prisons throughout the country. We are men and women from various sectors of the people: peasants, laborers, students, newsmen, teachers, professionals and so forth.

We know that the Christian Democratic government has killed or otherwise done away with no less than 100 persons for each one of us, an alarming proportion if we consider that the minimum number of victims of repression since January 1980 is 20,000 from a population of 4.5 million inhabitants. We can say that 1 out of every 225 inhabitants has been a victim of repression.

Some 99 percent of us political prisoners who are privileged to still be alive have been tortured by bestial means, ranging from clubbings, the use of the hood, an asphyxiating mask, prolonged periods of being hung from the arms, electrical shocks, sexual violence and even the administration of hallucinogenic drugs and the application of acids to the skin, being made to watch the execution of companeros by firing squad, and so forth.

This is what life in El Salvador is like. This is how real or imaginary opposition is treated. The government in our country talks of progress, peace and elections, while unemployment and repression are increased, the headquarters of the National Revolutionary Movement, a social democratic party, is raided and the party leaders arrested.

Why? We know the answer. They want to force an entire people to stop its attempts to be free and to take a step backward. If we do not believe in the elections being proposed by the junta, this is not caprice on our part. Since 1932 no elections have been respected, and we are tired of electoral fraud and coups d'etat. Government here is actually exercised by the fascist military personnel who defend the oligarchy. The miniscule group of civilians only serves as a facade to fool other countries.

For these and many other reasons, we are struggling and we have taken up arms with the willingness to give our lives. That is the basic reason for the fact that we political prisoners, despite what we have suffered, will not falter in the struggle. We do not mind sacrifice. We are clear in our minds about this. We know that we must give our all to ensure that some day there will be smiles, peace and work in our country. Because we are proud, we fight, and because we think we have the moral authority to do so, we ask for the solidarity of the world's peoples expressed in rejection of imperialist intervention by the United States, the enemy of humanity that is to blame for the blood shed by the best sons of the people, who are struggling and have struggled to build a fatherland that is free, independent, just, and free of misery or exploitation.

Your solidarity with us can be shown by sending letters to the Santa Tecla Penitentiary, La Libertad Department; the Women's Prison at Ilopango, San Salvador Department; Mariona Penitentiary, San Salvador; and the Gotera Penitentiary, Morazan Department.

For our part, we thank the fraternal Nicaraguan people who have fearlessly identified with our just struggle and we congratulate all the sons of Sandino on the second anniversary of the triumph of the Sandinist people's revolution. We also congratulate the communications media for their campaign of solidarity and for the veracity with which they report from Nicaragua to the entire world on the progress of our revolution, demanding self-determination for our people and respect for human rights.

To you and to the world, we reaffirm our total willingness to fight for the freedom of the suffering people of El Salvador. Meanwhile, we will continue to make our prisons a trench of the revolution.

Long live the heroic people of Nicaragua on the second anniversary of the triumph of the Sandinist people's revolution! Long live international solidarity with the struggle of the Salvadoran people. Revolution or death, we shall win.

DUARTE RESPONDS TO CRITICISM BY BUSINESSMEN

Chamber of Commerce Communique

PA180418 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 17 Jul 81 pp 3, 28

[Communique issued by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of El Salvador; no date given]

[Excerpt] The highest representative of the Christian Democratic Party in the government junta, assuming an attitude that is not democratic and even less Christian, has made brazen statements just for the benefit of the U.S. public, statements that put him in the same heterogenous group that is distorting abroad what is really occurring in El Salvador. We cannot and do not wish to term as irresponsible, biased and false the statements made to U.S. newsman Raymond Bonner of the influential New York TIMES, particularly when made by a person who can almost be considered a chief of state.

Trying to make the most of the confused opinions that exist among many sectors of the population in the United States--a population that is generous and modest but easy to impress, just like the majority of people in the world--it is contended that the conservative businessmen and not the leftist terrorist forces are the most serious threat to the Salvadoran Government.

Newsman Bonner was told that the private sector was launching a final offensive to overthrow the government in order to abolish all the economic reforms. Some lies are so big that they look like Gothic cathedrals. The business sector of El Salvador, which is working very hard alongside other productive sectors to try to prevent the total collapse of the country's economy which has been torn apart by socialist and Marxist subversion and even more so by the disarranging effects of a shameful socialist communitarianism, is now considered to be the major threat to the government.

The sector that pays the most taxes to the government, money that the government uses to meet its obligations, is now considered more dangerous than the terrorists who go around stealing, assaulting, murdering and fighting the armed forces which are trying to keep the peace and to protect the lives and property of citizens.

The complaints that the country's productive sectors have made against those who lacking organization, plans or programs have in a few months destroyed what it took much effort and time to build, are now considered by those responsible for the present situation as an attempt to overthrow the government. How simple and easy is to blame others for what it took much effort and time to build, are now considered by those responsible for the present situation as an attempt to overthrow the government. How simple and easy is to blame others for what is happening in the country and just because they do not have the courage to face the situation.

As if it were doing everybody a favor, the government has extended the statutory period of the decree which freezes wages in an effort to make us believe that it was a gracious act of the government to comply with a request from private enterprise, when in reality, private enterprise never asked for such a thing. But the Salvadoran people wisely realized that this was just a maneuver used by the government to solve its own problems because the treasury's vaults are empty and it cannot come through on the wage increase promised to public employees, the employees of autonomous institutions and the enormous bureaucracy of the so-called reformed sector. The lack of funds is due to the regime's economic policy, which has been deliberately opposed to business sectors and which has taken away all interest of private enterprise in producing any wealth. Because nothing can be concealed forever from posterity, the annals of history will clearly show that the business sector never engaged in any subversive plans and that instead, it offered to cooperate in the efforts to rescue the country in these tragic moments from the evils which are affecting it and which are trying to destroy its destiny of work and peace.

Duarte Seeks Support

PA220400 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1830 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Message to the Salvadoran people and business sector by Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the revolutionary junta--live or recorded]

[Text] Salvadoran people: I feel it my unavoidable duty to address the Salvadoran people and especially the thousands of Salvadoran businessmen who make up that important sector of the country which is called the private sector in order to issue a call to reflection at this time of great responsibility for all the Salvadorans who want a better life and a solution to the agitation we have been experiencing since last year.

In the first place, I wish to reiterate my recognition of all the businessmen--large, medium and small-size--who, with a patriotic and proud spirit, decided to resist the blows of violence and the unfavorable economic conditions in order to maintain production and thus prevent the victory of a strategy designed by dehumanized minds that wanted to lead the people into the most desperate misery. This behavior deserves praise and respect, because those who acted in this way also demonstrated great understanding of the reforms decreed by this government regarding their need and opportunity in relation to the serious crisis affecting all aspects of our fatherland.

Regarding this, I ask you to meditate on the fact that these changes are not the result of arbitrary or capricious measures of a political party to satisfy ideological vanities, but the logical reply to unpostponeable aspirations of a people tired of vainly demanding better living conditions and greater justice. This is a situation that was cleverly used by those who sow dissent and want to sink the Salvadorans into an unprecedented tragedy.

I have personal proof that most businessmen are aware of this situation as well as of the magnitude of the problem being faced not only by the government but by the entire nation because of the conspiracy of internal and external forces determined to destroy any possibility of a peaceful and democratic solution and to weaken the unified effort that is needed to resist an offensive of worldwide dimensions.

It will not be by destabilizing this government that we will be able to meet this challenge. On the contrary, the insidious campaign launched against the government and myself undoubtedly favors the strategy of the extreme leftwing, which is using this campaign abroad and is making hypocritical calls to businessmen in order to use them in its maneuvers. This campaign is also negative because it helps sow confusion and discouragement in a nation that has heroically resisted the worst evils because it trusts the democratic alternative proposed by the revolutionary junta.

As I have reiterated, I have never accused business organizations of obstructing the democratic process. On the contrary, I have repeatedly praised the concern of the managerial sectors to reactivate the economy and promote the creation of jobs. I have asked many members of the private sector to form part of the government, and I have always believed that without their valuable concurrence, it will be more difficult to face the many obstacles that oppose our economic and political recovery and our social peace.

What I have stated is that there are extreme rightist groups infiltrated in business organizations which are determined to destabilize the government by distorting, in a biased way, ideas or expressions contained in documents, speeches or statements to promote baseless fears and distrust. This is how the idea of communitarianism was spread, trying to make it look like a ghost that is allegedly threatening the private sector. The junta's reasons for getting the support of businessmen for a cause contrary to the true interests of the fatherland have been distorted. [sentence as heard]

The government's temporary nature and its intention to put in the hands of the voters the decision to elect their rulers can be confirmed by merely looking at the positions adopted regarding the process of democratization and the upcoming return to institutional life.

Regarding hasty accusations that the government measures were a failure, I urge the slanderers, if they are honest with themselves and our fatherland, to evaluate the results objectively, not only in the economic but in the political and social spheres, and I'm sure that they won't be able to ignore the benefits obtained in getting the people's trust and support, a fact that has definitely weakened the threat of Marxist totalitarianism. I also urge them to take a look at the direct benefits that our peasants have received and of course, the recovery experienced in the financial system.

I am reiterating here that the hard working and progressive men who do not want to remain [word indistinct] have a preferential place in this process and I urge them to join it with the same enthusiasm as other sectors and to participate in a great national enterprise to overcome the narrow-mindedness of the past and build a more ample and prosperous economic system to give a satisfactory reply to the people's aspirations for well being and peace.

I am not suggesting the incorporation of businessmen to obtain political benefits or due to alleged selfish attitudes, as some say. I am doing this because I feel that within the business sector there are persons who have great knowlege of the true problems of the managerial sector and can thus propose adequate solutions to the difficulties of the industrialists and the businessmen and can help design policies to stimulate the country's economic activity.

The time is right to separate economic matters from political matters. In this regard, I must remind all those who want to participate politically that the temporary law for political parties is already in effect. This law promotes the creation of new political parties and the exercise of citizen's rights with ample freedom to spread ideologies, suggest solutions for the country's problems and [word indistinct] power in a democratic way with the citizens' support. This will prevent the unions of the private sector from being used for different purposes and from becoming groups of political pressure at the service of goals foreign to the sectors they represent.

Based on all this, I am asking all businessmen to not let themselves be involved in selfish and sectarian activities that are aimed at undermining the efforts to stabilize the country. If these efforts are undermined, whether by the naivete or wickedness of the slanderers, they would drag along all those who think they can benefit from a situation like this. They wouldn't realize that their actions were wasting the efforts made by the people so far, polarizing the [word indistinct] and endangering any possibility for a peaceful and democratic solution for the country.

I say this in order to create an awareness about the seriousness of the country's situation. I don't intend to get involved in sterile discussions and descend to personal levels foreign to the activities of a government that is concerned about the great problems of our fatherland.

Salvadoran people, I hope that this message will demonstrate to you the interest that the government and I have to seek calm, wise and logic positions that permit the solution of the basic problems of the fatherland. For this reason, I appreciate the support that the people--each of you--have given us on the road that we still have ahead to lead our fatherland to that struggle for liberty, a democratic process and free elections. Thank you and good afternoon.

DETAINED NICARAGUAN FISHING BOAT RELEASED

PA222000 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1932 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] San Salvador, 21 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan boat "Carlos Tinoco," which was detained 2 weeks ago in El Salvador was released and sailed to Nicaragua today after having paid a $2,000 fine, military sources disclosed. On 2 July the Salvadoran Coast Guard surprised the "Carlos Tinoco" fishing in Salvadoran territorial waters.

The negotiations to free the ship were carried out between the Nicaraguan Embassy in El Salvador and the port of La Union authorities. The ship and its nine crew members had been detained at the port of La Union for 18 days.

According to the Armed Forces Press Committee, the "Carlos Tinoco" sailed to the port of Corinto, Nicaragua.

The fine was paid by Javier Aviles Ibarra, second consular secretary of the Nicaraguan Embassy in that Central American country.

GUATEMALA

DEMOCRATIC FRONT CALLS FOR OPPOSITION UNITY

PA220450 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Excerpt] The Guatemalan Democratic Front Against Repression [FDCR] has urged all progressive forces opposed to the dictatorship in this country to form a national political front to overthrow the military regime headed by Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia. In its appeal the organization emphasizes the need to have an organization to channel the democratic aspirations of all sectors presenting a possibility for change in the existing Guatemalan situation. The call to unity comes at a time when the struggle of the Guatemalan people against the military regime has become a generalized war, extending throughout most of the country.

HONDURAS

FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING 'DEFINITELY CONFIRMED'

PA222245 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1746 GMT 22 Jul 81

["Special Report" distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Excerpts] It has been definitely confirmed by (Jorge Cuello), protocol chief of the Government House and by (Angel Fortin), deputy secretary of foreign affairs, that the summit meeting of Central American Foreign Ministers will be held in this capital on 31 July and 1 August.

Prior to this foreign ministers' meeting--which will primarily discuss the economic problems of Central America--tomorrow at 1000, Honduran Foreign Secretary Col Cesar Elvir Sierra will open at the conference room of the Central Bank of Honduras, the Juan Maria room, a meeting that will allow delegations of the Central American countries to prepare the agenda to be discussed at the meeting of foreign ministers.

The delegations that will attend tomorrow's meeting in Tegucigalpa are: for El Salvador, (Oscar Castro Arango), general director of foreign policy, and (Amilcar Martinez), director of economic and social affairs; for Guatemala, (Lao Luis Orantes Luna), director of Central American affairs, (Mario Marroquin), director of internal organizations, Gilberto Corzo, deputy minister of economy in charge of integration affairs, (Jorge Mario Echenal), deputy director of economic integration, and (Domino Burs Petrol), first agriculture deputy minister; for Costa Rica, (Adan Rodriguez), deputy coordinator of the Sectorial University of Planning [Universidad Sectorial de Planificacion] of the Economy Ministry, Mario Fernandez, deputy foreign minister, and Jorge Cespede deputy minister of economy.

Honduras will be represented by deputy foreign secretary (Angel Fortin), (Roberto Alance Cruz), director of foreign policy, (Julio Rondon), deputy director of foreign policy, and (Roberto Ramos), in charge of the economic office.

So far there is no report on who will represent the Nicaraguan Government.

NICARAGUA

OFFICIALS MEET PRESS ON CURRENT ISSUES

PA211803 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] In a news conference yesterday, the members of the National Reconstruction Government junta said that the new decrees announced during the main event during the second anniversary of the Sandinist revolution express the Nicaraguan people's desire to deepen the Nicaraguan revolutionary process. During the news conference, the junta members explained the scope of the decrees on depletion of capital, confiscations and agrarian reform, among others, which were presented to more than 600,000 Nicaraguans who attended the rally at the 19 July Plaza in Managua.

Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the government junta, told some 100 national and foreign newsmen that besides being the result of the people's will, the new measures are being carried out within the framework of the mixed economy and the political pluralism that guide the actions of the Nicaraguan revolution.

Referring to the decree expropriating the property of those who abandon their enterprises for more than 6 months, Commander Ortega said the measure is fair because many businessmen live abroad on the revenue that they remove from Nicaragua, depleting the country's capital.

Junta member Sergio Ramirez, Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto, Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform Minister Jaime Wheelock and Justice Minister Ernesto Castillo were also present at the news conference.

Ramirez said that far from contradicting the mixed economy system of the revolutionary process, Sunday's decisions strengthen it. Referring to the list of 14 enterprises affected by the expropriation decree read in the square, Ramirez said that the depletion of capital is a crime that had not been punished despite the fact that the government had the necessary legal instruments to do so. This is a preventive and exemplary measure. It will serve to clarify the fact that the government is in charge. He stressed that the revolutionary regime will not permit such destabilizing actions in the future.

Regarding the law that affects properties over 500 hectares in the Pacific Zone and over 1,000 in the rest of the country, Ramirez said that this measure seeks to impart justice because there are people who have huge, idle tracts of land while 1 million peasants don't have a single inch of land.

Foreign Minister d'Escoto and Agricultural Development Minister Jaime Wheelock dealt with other subjects. Foreign Minister d'Escoto discussed the issue of the Nicaraguan cays that Colombia is claiming on the basis of treaties signed with the U.S. Government. Our government, d'Escoto said, has been forced to declare the Barcenas Treaty null and void, stating that the United States has no rights over the cays or San Andres and Providencia Islands.

The foreign minister said that Nicaragua does not have any ill feelings against Colombia since it holds the Colombian people and government in high regard. D'Escoto added that the United States has caused the problem because by ratifying the treaty, the U.S. Government received from Colombia navigation and fishing rights over some 80,000 square km which belong to Nicaragua.

Commander Jaime Wheelock said that about 25 percent of the peasant population will benefit from the Agrarian Reform Law that was also presented during the mass rally in the 19 July Square. He said that this decree will be submitted to the State Council today so that the council can discuss and approve it.

OPPOSITION COMMENTS ON REVOLUTIONARY MEASURES

PA222222 Managua Sistema Sandinist Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] What was the impact of the revolutionary measures announced on 19 July among dissident political parties and labor organizations? Here are the impressions of three representatives of these organizations:

A representative [not further identified] of the Social Christian Party at the forum on national problems hesitated to give his opinion about the revolutionary measures announced on 19 July.

[Begin recording] We noted three types of measures: The first type we find positive. For example, there was the rejection of the death penalty in Nicaragua, the program to finance the livestock sector and giving property titles to residents of the houses in neighborhoods that have been intervened. We see this type of measure as positive.

There was a second type of measure that is either good or bad depending on how the state handles it: These are measures dealing with the nationalization of the distribution of sugar and the nationalization of the exporting of nontraditional products. These measures are neither good nor bad; that depends on how the state handles them.

There is a third type of measure that has created some concern: these measures include the latest confiscations, the decision to put all cooperatives under the state, and the agrarian reform. We believe that there is a tendency toward statism and this does not favor a broadening of the social basis [words indistinct] within the process. This is why we talk about three types of measures. [end recording]

Meanwhile, the unpatriotic Wilfredo Montalban [former secretary general of the Social Democratic Party], who is a pawn of imperialism in Nicaragua and who has discredited the revolution abroad, said: [Begin recording] Regarding the matter of the decree [presumably that on nationalizing decapitalized companies], we are waiting to see how it is implemented. [end recording]

Donald Castillo, leader of the Nicaraguan Workers Federation, and a delegate at the national forum said:

[Begin recording] We believe, in general terms, that the decrees on the distribution of land to peasants are very good. The measure that has been taken is very good, but the decree does not include land confiscated from the Somozists and from Somoza, and I think that situation should be made clearer. Regarding the other decrees, the one about intervened housing areas is good because we think that our brothers of those areas should receive property titles.

[Question] What do you think about the Agrarian Reform Law?

[Answer] As I said before, I am glad that the Agrarian Reform Law will be implemented, since it was already part of the government plan and part of the 19 points of agreement signed at the national forum. It is correct to give land to the peasants so that they may work it and there can be higher production in our country.

[Question] Do you think these measures further consolidate the national forum?

[Answer] We believe that this will give more life to the national forum because, as I told you, this was one of the points agreed on at the national forum. [end recording]

SOVIET LABOR LEADER SAYS AGRARIAN REFORM JUST

PA221603 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] Nikolay Dezhinov, secretary of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions of the agricultural sector of the Soviet Union, which includes more than 30 million peasants, has told Radio Sandino that the new Agrarian Reform Law announced on 19 July will bring a better standard of living to the working class of urban and rural areas. He said that the new law will bring huge benefits to the country and will improve the economy. The land must be in the hands of he who works it. This is what he said when we asked him about the Agrarian Reform Law announced at the 19 July Plaza:

[Begin recording] The representatives of the agricultural workers closely followed what the commander said about the Agrarian Reform Law during the ceremony. As we understand it, it favors the interests of rural workers. In our country following the revolution, two decrees have had great importance: the decree on peace and the decree on land. Both decrees have benefited the interests of the workers.

For this reason we have viewed the Agrarian Reform Law of Nicaragua with much interest. It is only fair that land should belong to the one who works it. We think it will lead to economic development in the country and a better standard of living and working conditions for the peasants and rural workers. It will also contribute to the development of the economy of the state in general. It will further consolidate the country's revolutionary process. We have seen the enthusiasm with which the people have received the law that has been announced. The people have shown their total agreement with the decrees, bills, presented at the ceremony.

When we return to our country, we will inform our rural workers about the agricultural development, the participation of the workers in the management of enterprises and their active participation in managing the country's economy. This, of course, will strengthen Nicaragua's economy. It will develop the economy. [end recording]

STATE COUNCIL DEBATES AGRARIAN REFORM LAW

PA230055 [Editorial Report] Managua Domestic Service in Spanish at 1630 GMT on 22 July carries live from Managua a session of the Nicaraguan State Council to discuss the new Agrarian Reform Law. The relay is not carried on Radio Sandino. A quorum of 37 members is announced as present, and visiting delegates from the GDR, Libya, Hungary, Peru, and Panama are introduced, as is the Cuban delegate, Yolanda Ferrer, PCC Central Committee member and member of the Cuban Women's Federation secretariat.

State Council President Carlos Nunez emphasizes the importance of the agrarian reform bill to be discussed and introduces deputy minister for agrarian development Salvador Mayorga, who explains the bill at some length, noting at one point that expropriated land, when delivered to new owners, will be under the state-directed cooperative system.

The text of the draft agrarian reform bill is then read, with 44 articles and about 6,000 words. Following the reading, several representatives rise to express priase for the draft submitted by the junta for the Government of National Reconstruction and asking the council to give the bill its full support.

Following these remarks, council president Nunez asks for a show of hands indicating approval "in general" for the bill, and continues by indicating that the bill will now be discussed and approved article by article. The radio breaks the relay at 1833 GMT.

Reporting on the State Council debates at 2300 GMT, Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish noted that after 5 hours of discussion, only five of the 44 articles had been approved.

'DIRECT LINE' QUESTIONS CARLOS CARRION ON CUBA

PA171856 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0200 GMT 17 Jul 81

["Direct line" phone-in program with guest Carlos Carrion, member of the secretariat of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and leader of the 19 July Sandinist Youth, and unidentified moderator--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] How would you describe the Cuban system? Do you think it is a dictatorship or a democratic country?

[Answer] I think the companero's question is somewhat outside the current topic. However, we can quickly answer in this manner; we think it is very difficult to judge the political situation of a country without fully understanding and knowing the problems, history, difficulties and achievements of its people. In our view, Cuba is democratic for most of its people. Cuba has a system that to a great extent represents the interests of its people. That system has resolved many problems. It has resolved many of the material problems that the Cuban people had in the past. We are sure that there are people who disagree with this opinion. They have a right to their opinion. Each person has to evaluate things from his own viewpoint. One opinion is that democracy cannot be viewed without considering the living conditions of a people. We think that an important step toward establishing democracy is solving those living conditions. Other steps are subsequently taken. In my view, a democratic process gradually advances and at a specific moment one can say that a country is more or less democratic. In my own personal view, Cuba is involved in a democratic process.

[Question] My name is Victor Mendieta of the (Pierson Japman) factory. Are thieves and murderers the same as an honest person who doesn't touch property that doesn't belong to him, who respects the property of others, who is honest and responsible? Are they seen in the same light? It seems that the honest people are seen in the same light as thieves. There is no distinction between them regarding human rights. I think there should be a distinction.

My question is: What is the opinion of the government junta which rules this country? Are you going to enact an effective death penalty so that there will be a clean-up in this country? If this is not done, the country will never be cleaned up. The thieves in this country have no respect for human life.

[Answer] Several mass organizations have demanded that the government establish the death penalty to punish the most atrocious crimes against our people. This demand is being studied by our government junta and by the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. However, the pros and cons of any decision must be weighed. We cannot make specific comments on the death penalty.

Nevertheless, efforts are being made to improve the laws as well as the legal and administrative mechanisms in order to punish criminals who repeatedly commit crimes against our people.

[Question] My name is (Arguello) Narvaez of the Altamira neighborhood. Since U.S. imperialism may cut off all aid and loans at any moment, why hasn't the revolutionary government undertaken more radical and firmer measures that will make the bourgeoisie tremble with fright and show the people's power?

[Answer] Companero Narvaez, since the beginning, our revolutionary government has taken steps to develop a mixed economy which includes private enterprise and the state. These efforts have had different results. Some sectors have responded patriotically and have promoted production. Other sectors have not responded as patriotically and have sabotaged and harmed the economy in different ways. In other words, they are working against the revolution. This has forced the revolutionary government to review a number of issues related to the economic problems and many of the demands that the people are making to advance and consolidate the revolution. This is not necessarily related to the question of whether or not the United States will cut off its economic aid, or better said, its loans. Those have already been quite reduced. The real problem is the solution of our domestic economic problem: production. If we don't produce enough we will be unable to feed ourselves; we will be unable to solve our most important problems.

Therefore, any measure that our revolutionary government may adopt regarding the economy will necessarily have to guarantee a specific level of production that can gradually be increased to resolve our essential problems and the people's demands. In this sense, I think it is important for us to have confidence and for the people to continue to make their demands known because the revolution will fulfill them.

[Question] My name is Marcos Lopez from Las Brisas. Ever since I participated in the literacy campaign in the Coco River area of (Guasan), I have been concerned about the Miskitos. Their situation is very unfortunate. They have nothing. They seek ways to survive by crossing the border to Honduras. When we were part of the literacy campaign we saw that they were prevented from going to Honduras in search of food. This had an effect on them. They cannot survive. Here in Managua we sometimes have a shortage of sugar but up there in the mountains (?it is worse). They were arrested. I can confirm this because I was involved in the literacy campaign in the Coco River area. How can this situation be solved so that the Miskitos will not continue to be abandoned? I sometimes think that their situation is due to the abuse of authority and that the commanders aren't aware of this. This situation is very depressing.

[Answer] Well companero, the problem of the Miskitos, the problem in northern Zelaya, is very complex. I am not an expert on it but I can tell you this: Our directorate and the companeros responsible for the Atlantic Coast, particularly in the northern area, have indicated several times that the revolutionary government, the armed forces and the FSLN made some mistakes in their relationship with the Miskitos and in handling the problems in that area. Those problems caused some discontent which was used, intensified and distorted by individuals wtih specific political interests such as Steadman Fagoth. These individuals have already clearly stated their political position. They have been clear about which side of the revolution they are on.

Therefore, it is very probable that there has been some abuse of power and some confusion, misunderstandings and other problems in the initial relationship with the Atlantic Coast. This was obviously the result of lack of experience and knowledge. However, the essential desire of the companeros responsible for the work in this sector has always been to contribute to the solution of the Miskito problems. The poverty in the region makes the solution of the problems even more difficult than in the interior of the country or in the citieis. There are some jobs in the area. The lack of raods makes shipping supplies even more difficult. There are many problems. This is why a high degree of unity and organization are needed so that the Miskitos, the government, the armed forces and everyone can jointly solve the problems of that region.

[Question] Why isn't Fidel Castro coming to the second anniversary of the revolution and was President Jimmy Carter invited?

[Answer] Well, I don't know if the laughter we heard at the end of your question means that this is a joke. Mr Jimmy Carter hasn't been president of the United States for the past 7 months so he was definitely not invited to the festivities. We extended an invitation to the U.S. Government just as we invited all the governments with which our country maintains diplomatic relations. The U.S. Government appointed Ambassador Pezzullo its representative to the festivities.

Regarding Commander Fidel Castro, the Cuban Government was invited to send a delegate. The Cuban Government is going to send a delegate to our festivities. He is definitely not Commander Fidel Castro. He was invited to the first anniversary but this does not mean that he will be asked to come to our country every year. The Cuban Government was invited and it will be represented at our second anniversary.

FSLN LEADERS BID FAREWELL TO VIETNAMESE DELEGATION

PA230425 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Excerpts] The Vietnamese delegation will leave with a good impression of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process. The Sandinist National Liberation Front, FSLN, political committee formed by the Commanders of the Revolution Bayardo Arce, Humberto Ortega, and Jaime Wheelock held a farewell party with members of the Vietnamese delegation, which was headed by Huynh Tan Phat, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, who praised our process and the FSLN popularity as the only vanguard of the Nicaraguans.

Commander Arce, the coordinator of the FSLN political committee, thanked the representatives of the Vietnamese people and government for attending the celebration of the second anniversary of the victory of our revolution and the 20th of the foundation of the FSLN. Here is what he said:

[Begin recording] This will definitely increase the fraternal ties between Vietnam and Nicaragua. We are sure that the brotherhood between the Vietnamese and Sandinist revolutionaries will become stronger and that we will build a wall against which the imperialist plans to destabilize our revolutions and to alter the path of peace our countries are striving for will crash. We will be meeting again at international forums and in the various political and diplomatic struggle fronts we are going to attend in our efforts on behalf of peace. We sincerely appreciate your presence here with us, which has been a boost to the revolutionary spirit. [end recording]

TAIWAN OFFICIAL PAYS TRIBUTE TO REVOLUTION

PA190341 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Jul 81

[Text] Chang Kuwang-shih, minister of economic affairs of the Republic of China, said this morning at the tomb of Commander in Chief Carlos Fonseca that the government and people of his country feel great sympathy and respect for the Nicaraguan revolution.

The Chinese official said that his country admires the great love that the new Nicaraguan Government feels for its heroic people. Chang Kwang-shih, who was invited by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction to attend the festivities marking the 2d anniversary of the revolution and the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, said that his country will always be willing to cooperate with the Sandinist people's revolution.

The official noted that the Republic of China has given Nicaragua 1,800 tons of fertilizer, medicines and sporting articles.

The Chinese official, who was accompanied by Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez Cuenca, told newsmen that his government and people admire the heroic Nicaraguan people for their struggle against the Somozist dictatorship and for their enormous efforts to reconstruct the country.

GRENADA'S PREMIER WARNS AGAINST IMPERIALISM

FL171332 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Text] Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has said in Managua that the revolutions in Nicaragua, Cuba and his own country will stand firm despite attacks from the U.S. Government, fascism and worldwide reaction. The Caribbean leader warned that imperialism ignores every honorable principle of international relations by using military, economic, propaganda and destabilizing measures, apart from trying the tactics of diplomatic and political isolation in its desperate efforts to destroy the victories of the peoples.

OPPOSITION LEADER SEEKS ASYLUM IN COSTA RICA

PA180315 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 14 Jul 81 pp 1, 14

[Text] Fernando Chamorro Rappacciolli, better known as "Negro Chamorro, "yesterday asked for asylum in Costa Rica. He claimed to be a member of a domestic front which is "organizing to seek Nicaragua's freedom."

"Negro Chamorro" is the brother of Edmundo Chamorro Rappacciolli, who is abroad heading an armed group to fight the Sandinist regime and who has the apparent backing of members of the Reagan administration, as was proven some weeks ago by a member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate when he exhibited a letter from the White House with greetings from Reagan in reply to a request from Edmundo Chamorro for support.

"Negro Chamorro", who was a Casa Pellas executive until recently, is listed among the leaders of the self-styled Nicaraguan Social Democratic Party.

"Negro Chamorro" was the promoter of the rocket attack launched from the Intercontinental Hotel against the Basic Infantry Training School on July 1978. In November 1979, he and his brother led an attack on the Jinotepe and Diriamba garrisons.

We hereby publish the AP cable we received last night from San Jose:

San Jose, 13 (AP)--Former Sandinist fighter Fernando Chamorro Rappacciolli asked for asylum in Costa Rica today, claiming that he is being persecuted by the Nicaraguan Government.

The request was presented today at the Foreign Relations Ministry, Chamorro Rappacciolli said in a news conference.

In his request, he said that his life was in danger in Nicaragua and that confidential information obtained during the past 72 hours compelled him to leave together with his family. The leader did not go into details.

Chamorro Rappacciolli said that he is being persecuted because he is an active member of the so-called domestic front organized "to seek Nicaragua's freedom."

CLANDESTINE RADIO ASKS PEOPLE TO PROTECT CHURCH

PA221418 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0400 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] Nicaraguan brothers who are parents: From the mountains of our fatherland I appeal to you to adopt a position appropriate for a parent in the current situation. The communist Piricuacos [derogatory term for Sandinist military] are using your children as tools. They are the happiness and hope of your homes. The children are being used by the Piricuacos to maintain themselves in power. They are turning our fatherland into a communist country.

There is still time, parents. React; God knows how much you have sacrificed economically to educate your children. Don't allow them to be the prey of that gang of Russian-Castroite rats. They are shameless thieves who say: After 20 years of struggle, we swear we will defend our victory. What victory? [words indistinct] of the entire people and not of the rats who came out of their hiding places.

Nicaraguan people: All the people and your children are being manipulated by [words indistinct]. But don't be afraid, Nicaraguan brothers. God is not dead. He is alive in each Christian heart that rejects [words indistinct]. Our Catholic Church plays an important role with the leadership of Monsignor Obando y Bravo, pastor of the church, who has always been present to give his spiritual contribution on behalf of the enslaved. During the past dictatorship, the monsignor justly and firmly defended the prisoners, the poor, the sick, the widows and the exploited. At this time our spiritual defender is maintaining the most honorable position in our country's history. He is defending his flock and denounces the abuses that the communist frontist party [referring to Sandinist front] commits against the people.

Catholic people of Nicaragua: Be alert against any infamous maneuver against the apolitical priests who are true sons of God. Communism is criminal, genocidal and traitorous. Protect with your own lives if necessary the monsignor, his bishops and anticommunist priests. The 15 September Legion, the army of independence, is the vanguard of the Catholic people, parents and all anticommunist Nicaraguans. Without communism, without Somozism, with God and patriotism!

WHEELOCK, CORTEZ NAMED NONRESIDENT AMBASSADORS

PA160400 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Ricardo Wheelock Roman has been appointed nonresident ambassador to Romania, according to an announcement released by the Foreign Ministry.

In addition, Dr Oscar Cortez Cordero was appointed nonresident ambassador to Finland.

BRIEFS

DANISH DONATION--(Angel Pieraut), secretary for Latin America of the World Council of Churches, yesterday delivered a $200,000-donation from the Danish Government to Bernardo Chamorro, deputy minister of the International Fund for Reconstruction of Nicaragua. The Danish state will donate a total of $910,000 to the Nicaraguan Government to boost the development of the People's Health Brigades. [Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 17 Jul 81 PA]

FINANCE MINISTRY REGISTRY--The National Reconstruction Government junta has announced the establishment of a registry for the Finance Ministry. This includes the creation of the three following registries: the single registry of tax payers to organize the effective collection of taxes, the registry of government workers to enable the government to know what human and technical resources it has and the central registry of government suppliers to regulate and organize the purchases that the various ministries make from local industrialists and merchants. [Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 15 Jul 81 PA]

CASTRO ON 3-DAY TOUR OF EASTERN PROVINCES

FL221200 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1032 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] At the end of the ceremony marking Children's Day on Sunday, our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, met at noon with members of the La Plata Construction Brigade. This collective has been building the almost incredible highway from the Bartolome Maso Sugar Mill which links Providencia with Santo Domingo, the Granma municipality where the national ceremony to mark Children's Day was held. After embracing some of the construction workers Fidel congratulated them for their work and told them: With a brigade and equipment like this, we can build any road. Amid the workers' loud applause, the chief of the revolution told them how much their work had impressed him and how he was sure that they would fulfill all their commitments.

Fidel spent Sunday afternoon visiting Bayamo's pediatric hospital and the provisional hospital center set up at the (Clodomira Acosta) technological health institute to take in those who have been affected by the dengue epidemic. In his tour of the various wards, our commander in chief learned that at the time there were no cases of children in serious condition and that all the children had received their toys at the hospital center.

Fidel gave instructions for a project to be drawn up to increase the capacity for pediatric cases in Baymo, which is insufficient at present, and for a report on the additional equipment that might be needed.

On Monday, the chief of the revolution visited the country's biggest textile plant in Santiago de Cuba. The plant will have a production capacity of 80 million square meters of textiles a year. Shortly before beginning his tour of the Santiago pediatric hospitals Monday afternoon, our commander in chief made a short visit to the 18-floor building under construction on (Garzon) Street. From there, Fidel went to the southern children's hospital and then on to the Juan de la Cruz northern children's hospital. His visit brought out a crowd, including hospital personnel. As in the other pediatric hospitals that Fidel visited, he was able to see for himself the high spirit of work and sacrifice existing among the doctors, nurses, technicians, auxiliary personnel and other workers.

He said that we had to have enough personnel in all specialties to meet our needs, the needs of international cooperation and to give additional training to the doctors themselves. Pediatric hospitals must be at the forefront of our plans because this is the most sensitive area of the population, Fidel noted following his visit.

Before returning to the capital, the commander in chief visited a shop that repairs and rehabilitates medical equipment where, as a result of the inventiveness of the workers, two artificial kidney machines have been built so far.

Fidel began his trip back to Havana late Monday afternoon after 3 days of work including the weekend and a tour of the Granma and Santiago de Cuba Provinces. In this way our people feel encouraged and assured that in any situation--whether a threat of aggression or an epidemic such as the present one--Fidel is in the middle of things and at the helm of state.

RAUL CASTRO DECORATES DEPARTING SOVIET ADVISER

FL230103 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee, has decorated Lt Gen Sergey Krivoplyasov, who has concluded his mission to our country as main military adivser of the Revolutionary Armed Forces Ministry [MINFAR] with the Internationalist Combatant Medal, 1st Class.

Div Gen Sixto Batista briefly referred to the medal, which was created by the Council of State by Decree Law No 30 of 10 December 1979.

Immediately after the decoration ceremony the Soviet general was honored in a ceremony held at the universal hall of the MINFAR during which Army Gen Raul Castro made a speech.

[Begin Castro recording] This afternoon we have fulfilled the always pleasant duty of paying tribute, expressing our gratitude and recognition to a comrade-in-arms who has ended his work among us and is preparing to return to his fatherland with the satisfaction of having fully fulfilled the task assigned to him. Five years have elapsed since Lt Gen Sergey Krivoplyasov began his work in the FAR as main adviser and chief of the group of Soviet military specialists working in our country. [end recording]

Army Gen Raul Castro also presented a certificate of recognition of the work developed by Lt Gen Sergey Krivoplyasov during his 5 years in the FAR.

Representatives of the various command, centers of military education and territorial militias presented gifts to demonstrate their gratitude and friendship.

For his part, General Krivoplyasov thanked the Council of State, the PCC and its highest leader, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, for the medal bestowed on him, and stated that the decoration represents the Cuban people's recognition of the selfless and eminently internationalist aid given by the Soviet Union in building socialism in Cuba.

This is the first time that this medal has been awarded, and it has an incalculable revolutionary value. Present in the ceremony were PCC Politburo members Jose Ramon Machado Ventura and Pedro Miret; Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro, alternate member of the PCC Politburo; PCC Central Committee member and Council of Ministers Vice President Flavo Bravo; and USSR Ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Vorotnikov as well as other FAR chiefs and officers.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ARRIVES ON VISIT

FL221539 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1502 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] A Soviet-Cuban friendship society delegation has arrived in our country to attend the celebration of the 28th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Garrison. The delegation is headed by Nikolay Snetkov, vice minister of the medical industry [position as heard] of the USSR and a member of the society's directorate. The group also includes Ivan (Bodyul), deputy chairman of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet.

The distinguished visitors were received at Jose Marti International Airport by Guillen Zelaya, vice president of the Cuban Institute of Friendship With Peoples, and Sergio Lopez, of the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Society Directorate. The delegation will fulfill an extensive program of visits to Pinar del Rio as well as other provinces. It will go to Las Tunas and Holguin to take part in friendship rallies on 26 July.

BRAZIL

CHIEF OF STAFF DENIES SIGNING TREATY WITH U.S.

PY221701 Paris AFP in Spanish 1501 GMT 22 Jul 81

[Text] Brasilia, 22 Jul (AFP)--Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Jose Ferraz da Rocha denied that his country is preparing a military agreement or pact with the United States.

He added that the Brazilian and U.S. military authorities are seeking to increase exchange without the need to establish and sign new agreements or pacts.

General Ferraz de Rocha also voiced his opposition to the signing of a military pact similar to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), for the defense of the South Atlantic.

NAVY MINISTER PREFERS NEXT PRESIDENT BE CIVILIAN

PY221704 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 21 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] Navy Minister Adm Maximiano da Silva Fonseca prefers a civilian over a military man to succeed President Figueiredo. He explained why: "Normally the military are blamed for almost everything that goes wrong, because people forget that many sectors of the national activities, such as the economy and agriculture, are not managed by the military."

Minister Fonseca gave a lecture yesterday at the Superior War College during which he talked on naval power. In an interview after his lecture, the minister criticized the uproar created over the Riocentro episode and added: "With the elements available, I doubt that the conclusion could have been any different."

CHILE

DELEGATE TO MEDIATION SATISFIED WITH TASK

PY221754 Paris AFP in Spanish 0233 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 20 Jul (AFP)--According to information released here, the Chilean delegation at the papal mediation on the Beagle Channel problem with Argentina today stated that a solution to the problem should be found as soon as possible because that is what the people of the two nations desire.

Col Ernesto Videla, chief of the delegation, added that this is why Chile has promptly responded to the august mediator's requests. He said: "It is our desire to solve this problem as soon as possible."

During a telephone interview with the daily EL MERCURIO from Rome, where the Chilean delegation today met with Cardinal Antonio Samore, the pope's representative at the mediation, Colonel Videla asserted that the interview had been very positive.

He stated that during the meeting they discussed several subjects related to the current state and future of the mediation process over the century old southern maritime border conflict between Chile and Argentina.

Before the meeting with Cardinal Samore, the delegation met for a week in Geneva where it reviewed all the essential issues of the mediation and tasks assigned to the members of the group in order to reach a consensus at a committee level and submit the results to President Augusto Pinochet.

Colonel Videla stated that we are satisfied with the task carried out because we have also thought about the future of the mediation in order to be ready and to opportunely give our opinion to His Holiness Pope Paul II if he requests it. He asserted that the mediation is developing within a framework which seeks a peaceful solution and we are sure that we will reach a satisfactory agreement.

It was recalled here that on 12 December the holy father delivered his peace proposal to the foreign ministers of the two nations. Chile gave a positive answer to the proposal on 8 January while Argentina did likewise on 25 March 1981. [as received]

PANAMA

PEOPLES PARTY CELEBRATES ITS REGISTRATION

PA172152 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Text] The Peoples Party of Panama [PDP] held a political-cultural event on the occasion of its registration as a legal political party. Ruben Dario Souza, PDP secretary general, stressed that with this achievement, the party now has the right to freely think and act for all the Panamanian leftists. He added that this registration is a victory over the reactionary forces allied to U.S. imperialism which are intervening in El Salvador and Guatemala, two nations struggling for their national liberation.

PARAGUAY

RUMORS ON HEALTH OF PRESIDENT STROESSNER DENIED

PY221917 Paris AFP in Spanish 2223 GMT 17 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Asuncion, 17 Jul (AFP)--Rumors about the deterioration of the health of President Alfredo Stroessner were categorically denied by official sources in Asuncion today.

One of President Stroessner's closest aids told AFP, regarding this rumor which started in Buenos Aires, that the chief of state is in excellent health, thus categorically denying rumors on this matter.

The report about an alleged deterioration of the health of President Stroessner took Asuncion officials by surprise because the chief of state has not shown any signs that he is in poor health.

SURINAME

HIGH-LEVEL DELEGATION TO SOCIALIST MEETING

FL211501 Bridgetown CANA in English 1450 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 21 Jul (CANA)--Suriname will be represented by a four-man team at a 2-day meeting of the Latin American group of Socialist International opening in St Georges, Grenada Thursday.

The Suriname delegation will be led by Army Chief Leutenant Colonel Bouterse, Foreign and Justice Minister Dr Harvey Naarandorp, Mr L. Leeder of the Suriname Import-Export Development Company and Sgt Dhanokdharie Nankdesingh of the National Military Council (NMC).

The meeting will discuss political and economic trends in Latin America and the Caribbean region, democracy and the position of Grenada.

This is the first occasion that Army Chief Bouterse will represent Suriname overseas since he became head of the military last year.